

§ 761.5

39 CFR Ch. I (7–1–13 Edition)

this part, including securities in book-entry form under § 761.3(a)(3), is effected, and a pledge is perfected, by any means that would be effective under applicable law to effect a transfer or to effect and perfect a pledge of the Postal Service securities, or any interest therein, if the securities were maintained by the Reserve bank in bearer definitive form. For purposes of transfer or pledge hereunder, book-entry Postal Service securities maintained by a Reserve bank shall, notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, be deemed to be maintained in bearer definitive form. A Reserve bank maintaining book-entry Postal Service securities either in its individual capacity or as fiscal agent of the United States is not a bailee for purposes of notification of pledges of those securities under this paragraph, or a third person in possession for purposes of acknowledgment of transfers thereof under this paragraph. Where transferable Postal Service securities are recorded on the books of a depository (a bank, banking institution, financial firm, or similar party, which regularly accepts in the course of its business Postal Service securities as a custodial service for customers, and maintains accounts in the names of such customers reflecting ownership of or interest in such securities) for account of the pledgor or transferor thereof and such securities are on deposit with a Reserve bank in a book-entry account hereunder, such depository shall, for purposes of perfecting a pledge of such securities or effecting delivery of such securities to a purchaser under applicable provisions of law, be the bailee to which notification of the pledge of the securities may be given or the third person in possession from which acknowledgment of the holding of the securities for the purchaser may be obtained. A Reserve bank will not accept notice or advice of a transfer or pledge effected or perfected under this paragraph, and any such notice or advice shall have no effect. A Reserve bank may continue to deal with its depositor in accordance with the provisions of this part, notwithstanding any transfer or pledge effected or perfected under this paragraph.

(c) No filing or recording with a public recording office or officer shall be necessary or effective with respect to any transfer or pledge of book-entry Postal Service securities or any interest therein.

(d) A Reserve Bank shall, upon receipt of appropriate instructions, convert book-entry Postal Service securities into definitive Postal Service securities and deliver them in accordance with such instructions; no such conversion shall effect existing interests in such Postal Service securities.

(e) A transfer of book-entry Postal Service securities within a Reserve Bank shall be made in accordance with procedures established by the Bank not inconsistent with this part.

(f) All requests for transfer or withdrawal must be made prior to the maturity or date of call of the securities.

[37 FR 16801, Aug. 19, 1972, as amended at 38 FR 12919, May 17, 1973]

§ 761.5 Withdrawal of Postal Service securities.

(a) A depositor of book-entry Postal Service securities may withdraw them from a Reserve Bank by requesting delivery of like definitive Postal Service securities to itself or on its order to a transferee.

(b) Postal Service securities which are actually to be delivered upon withdrawal may be issued either in registered or in bearer form.

§ 761.6 Delivery of Postal Service securities.

A Reserve Bank which has received Postal Service securities and effected pledges, made entries regarding them, or transferred or delivered them according to the instructions of its depositor is not liable for conversion or for participation in breach of fiduciary duty even though the depositor had no right to dispose of or take other action in respect of the securities. A Reserve Bank shall be fully discharged of its obligations under this part by the delivery of Postal Service securities in definitive form to its depositor or upon the order of such depositor. Customers of a member bank or other depository (other than a Reserve Bank) may obtain Postal Service securities in definitive form only by causing the depositor

United States Postal Service

§ 762.11

of the Reserve Bank to order the withdrawal thereof from the Reserve Bank.

§ 761.7 Registered bonds and notes.

No formal assignment shall be required for the conversion to book-entry Postal Service securities of registered Postal Service securities held by a Reserve Bank (in either its individual capacity or as fiscal agent of the United States) on the effective date of this part for any purpose specified in § 761.3(a). Registered Postal Service securities deposited thereafter with a Reserve Bank for any purpose specified in § 761.3 shall be assigned for conversion to book-entry Postal Service securities. The assignment, which shall be executed in accordance with the provisions of part 760 of this subchapter and subpart F of 31 CFR part 306, so far as applicable, shall be to “Federal Reserve Bank of _____ as fiscal agent of the United States acting on behalf of the Postal Service for conversion to book-entry Postal Service securities.”

§ 761.8 Servicing book-entry Postal Service securities; payment of interest, payment at maturity or upon call.

Interest becoming due on book-entry Postal Service securities shall be charged in the Postal Service Fund on the interest due date and remitted or credited in accordance with the depositor’s instructions. Such securities shall be redeemed and charged in the Postal Service Fund on the date of maturity, call or advance refunding, and the redemption proceeds, principal and interest, shall be disposed of in accordance with the depositor’s instructions.

PART 762—DISBURSEMENT POSTAL MONEY ORDERS

Subpart A—General, Definitions, Issuance

Sec.

762.11 General.

762.12 Definitions.

762.13 Issuance.

762.14 Amounts for which disbursement postal money orders may be issued.

762.15 Postal Service payments not made by disbursement postal money order.

Subpart B—Endorsements, Payment, Guaranties, Warranties and Processing of Disbursement Postal Money Orders

762.21 Scope.

762.22 Definitions.

762.23 General rules.

762.24 Guaranty of endorsements.

762.25 Reclamation of amounts of paid disbursement postal money orders.

762.26 Postal facilities not to cash disbursement postal money orders.

762.27 Processing of disbursement postal money orders by Federal Reserve Banks.

762.28 Release of original disbursement postal money orders.

762.29 Endorsement of disbursement postal money orders by payees.

762.30 Disbursement postal money orders issued to incompetent payees.

762.31 Disbursement postal money orders issued to deceased payees.

Subpart C—Issuance of Substitutes for Lost, Destroyed, Mutilated, and Defaced Disbursement Postal Money Orders

762.41 Advice of non-receipt or loss, destruction, or mutilation.

762.42 Request for substitute disbursement postal money orders; requirements for undertaking of indemnity.

762.43 Issuance of substitute disbursement postal money order.

762.44 Receipt or recovery of original disbursement postal money order.

762.45 Removal of stoppage of payment.

AUTHORITY: 39 U.S.C. 401(2), 401(3), 401(4), 401(10), and 404(6).

SOURCE: 40 FR 52371, Nov. 10, 1975, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General, Definitions, Issuance

§ 762.11 General.

The Postal Service, at its discretion, issues a specialized postal money order, designated a Disbursement Postal Money Order in payment of Postal Service obligations. Disbursement Postal Money Orders are distinguishable on their face from other postal money orders in the following ways:

(a) Disbursement Postal Money Orders have words of negotiability—“Pay to the order of”—printed on their face, while other postal money orders simply bear the words “Pay to” on their face;